In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as shown:

Please delete the paragraph on page 6, line 21-23 and replace it with the following paragraph:

Figure 1. Figure 1 depicts gels of electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) and footprinting assays, which show that nuclear proteins from embryonic brain bind to septamer (protein-DNA interaction). **The whole nucleotide is disclosed as SEQ ID NO: 24; SEQ ID NOS 2 and 5 are shown in the boxed section (A). SEQ ID NOS 4 and 6 are disclosed from left to right, respectively (B).**

Please delete the paragraph on page 7, line 5-7 and replace it with the following paragraph:

Figure 6. Figure 6 depicting a DNA competition assay using competitor DNA molecule the synthetic DNA fragment rENK-496;-467, which shows that the mutated fragment failed to bind nuclear proteins. **SEQ ID NOS 1 and 3 are shown from left to right, respectively.**

Please delete the paragraph on page 37, line 8-18 and replace it with the following paragraph:

E. DNA competition assay. The assay is performed essentially as described for DNA molecular decoy (Yamashita et al., 1998). As competitor DNA molecule the synthetic DNA fragment rENK-496;-467 previously tested in EMSA is used (See above). For control competitor DNA, a transversion mutant of the septamer DNA element is created (the core TTTGCAT **(SEQ ID NO: 1)** was replaced by GGGTACG (SEQ ID NO: 3)), leaving the flanks identical (septamermut). EMSA shows that the mutated fragment failed to bind nuclear proteins (See Fig. 6). The competitor and control DNA molecules are introduced into cells. Numerous methods can be used, including the polyethyleneimine delivery system (Bousif et al., 1995).

Four to 6 hr after transfection, the medium changed, and cells were cultured as above. Cultures are harvested 2 d after DNA decoy and processed for RNA extraction followed by reverse transcription.